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REPORT ON THE NATURAL PRODUCTS AND CAPABILITIES OF THE SHIRE AND LOWER ZAMBESI VALLEYS.

By John Kirk, Botanist to the Livingstone Expedition.

Dated Senna, December 28, 1860.

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[From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London.]

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I beg to offer the following report concerning the capabilities of the regions explored by the expedition under your command for the growth of such articles as are in demand in Europe:

The countries examined have been those bordering the Zambesi from the east coast to Sesheke, a Makololo town, situated in the centre of the African continent; likewise the valley of a tributary river, the Shiré, from Lake Nyassa to its confluence with the Zambesi, near Moramballa Hill. The highlands of the Batoka and Manganja countries have also been visited. The area thus included extends over 11° of longitude and 5° of latitude; the greatest height above the sea level being 8,000 feet.

The Zambesi forms a large Delta, commencing sixty miles from its mouth; the coast for about eight miles inland is muddy, wooded with mangrove, avicennia, and other trees peculiar to such places within the tropics; the remainder of the Delta consists of rich flat alluvial lands, intersected by many branches of the river. This great tract is covered almost exclusively with gigantic grasses, which keep down all other forms of vegetation, only borassus palms, with a few figs, acacias, or lignum vitæ trees, being able to resist the fires which sweep over these plains during the dry season. The people at present inhabiting the Delta are for the most part fugitives; the slave trade and war have combined to desolate this rich country, which once produced corn, vegetables, and fruits in abundance. Near the coast cotton of an inch staple is found growing wild, having sprung up from seed accidentally scattered; this equals in value much of the Egyptian. Climate and soil are admirably suited, seeing that the plant succeeds so well without cultivation, surrounded by weeds. In the more inland districts it could not raise its head above the dense luxuriance of the other vegetation. The labor required to cultivate cotton here is very small, and the Delta might be made a vast cotton field by encouraging the natives to industry. Many parts of

these lands are also suited for the growth of the sugar cane; a little is now raised near the coast, and succeeds well, and it might be raised in most parts, even without irrigation. Besides sorghum, pennisetum, maize, setaria, eleusine, and various other sorts of native corn, the Delta also yields wheat during the cold season. Rice of good quality is also cultivated. Tropical fruits succeed well, and near the coast mangos, pine apples, guavas, cashews, lemons, oranges, and cocoa nuts are still found where Portuguese settlements had existed in former times.

The climate of the Delta is mild, presenting neither the excessive heat nor cold of the interior; the atmosphere is much moister, and heavy dews are frequent; the prevalence of a sea breeze renders the parts near the coast more healthy than those within the mangroves. The malaria, although an obstacle to the settlement of Europeans, is by no means so intense as that of the west coast; and we have not found a case which resisted treatment, while a cure is commonly effected on the third day. To those passing through, or remaining for a short time, there seems to be no danger. But in order that this might become an extensive source of cotton, the permanent residence of Europeans is not necessary; if it were raised by the natives, and purchased from them by agents, a steady supply might be depended on; but time would be needed, even under a wise government, to bring the Delta back to a flourishing state.

The valley of the Zambesi, from the Delta to where the river enter the Batoka Hills, presents a very uniform vegetation, that of the valleys and adjacent plains differing from that of the hills, which frequently cross the river. In its course it is joined by the Loangwa and Kafué from the north, and several smaller streams from the south. The forests which clothe this region abound in valuable woods. Lignum vitæ and ebony are both common, so much so that in the region between Tetté and Shupanga we have frequently consumed a ton per day of these alone, the only difficulty experienced being to obtain them of sufficiently small size to enter the badly constructed furnace. There are also many timber trees suitable for machinery and ship-building. A species of Pterocarpus (the "Malompe"), from its lightness and strength, is well adapted for making oars, and is used by the people of the interior for their paddles. The forests, inland from Shupanga, contain the "gunda," from single trees of which canoes capable of carrying three tons are hollowed out.

The hilly regions, especially those between Senna and Tetté, contain the buaze, but it is found in the hills of Mburuma and of the Batoka also. This is the best fibre in the country, being durable when exposed to wet; it is invariably used for fishing nets, and exists so abundantly that no attempt has been made to cultivate it. The seed also yields a large amount of a drying oil. Between the river bank and the hills there are many wide plains of the richest soil, which in ordinary seasons yield abundant crops, but are liable to suffer from droughts by which the corn crops are cut off, but do not affect the cotton to such an amount. In the damp valleys sugar cane and wheat are raised, but irrigation would be required to render these crops general. The district to the north of Tetté is the only part in which sugar is manufactured; this is performed in a very rude manner by the natives.

Cotton seems to be the crop best suited for these parts; it is grown in small quantities everywhere; it is a perennial shrub, and springs up the following season even after being burned down; the quality varies very much. That of Kebrabassa is good, also that found beyond the Kafué, but in the intermediate space that chiefly cultivated is of the Kaja or native sort. And the plantations are very small: this is to be accounted for by their distance from the coast, and the very unsettled state of the population, who have been impoverished by successive bands of the Matebele. Above Kebrabassa there are hundreds of miles of the best cotton lands, but until these rapids shall have been shown to be navigable at flood, there exists a considerable land carriage, which could not be undertaken unless these parts were in the hands of an active and powerful government.

The valley of the Zambesi, beyond the Victoria Falls, is so far removed from the navigable part leading to the east coast, that its vegetable produce is of comparatively little importance in a commercial point of view: it is also very unhealthy; otherwise it is a very rich country, inhabited by the finest races we have met, both for physical and mental development; they seem free of the suspicion with which a foreigner is regarded in other parts, and are anxious to obtain European articles, of which they see the advantage. In the north, beyond the part reached by us, the sugar cane is said to be grown, while near Sesneke the cotton plant attains a size not observed elsewhere; a single plant sometimes covering a space of twelve feet diameter, and forming a stem eight inches thick. A plantation of such bushes would require only to be kept clean to continue for a lifetime. This had been a season of unusual drought, but there had been a heavy crop of cotton, which was allowed to rot on the ground.

The Batoka highlands, to which attention has been drawn as the first discovered in these latitudes possessing a healthy climate, are situated to the north of the Zambesi, between it and the Kafué. The valley of the Zambesi is there 1,000 feet above the sea; the southern slopes are steep, and come down near to the river; the highlands themselves form a vast undulating plain, varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high; they are covered with grass suitable for cattle, and open forests abounding in game; in most parts they are well watered by streams which might be made to irrigate the surrounding parts. The climate is cool and healthy, and during the cold season there are frosts at night. Near the Victoria Falls various native fruit trees have been cultivated by the natives, a thing almost unknown in other parts of Southern Africa. Cotton is said to be grown in the north; and the parts visited by us, which had been deserted by the inhabitants, seemed in every respect well suited for it. If these regions were more accessible, their value could not be over-estimated, as a European settlement would exercise a most beneficial influence over the interior, and prevent those desolating wars which have stayed the advancement of the people. The whole of this country is free of the Tsetse fly, which is so common in the Zambesi valley; thus cattle and horses might be kept, and an industrious population would soon congregate around any one who could secure to them peace. The obstacles which stand in the way are the difficulties of communication with the coast.

Turning to the valley of the river Shiré, which joins the Zambesi eighty miles from the coast, near the Hill of Moramballa, we meet a fertile region in immediate communication with the coast, forming the pathway to another still richer, possessing highlands superior in point of position to those of the Batoka, thickly peopled by an industrious race, already extensively engaged in the growth of cotton. The people are of one race and language, but governed by many chiefs, each supreme in his own district. These regions possess the advantages of easy access, and of not having had intercourse with the Portuguese settlements. Previous to our visit, Europeans had never been seen by the people, and we were invariably well treated, unless when coming in contact with slave-trading parties from the coast. The first hundred miles of this valley takes a northerly course, the river being deep and navigable the whole way; beyond this, a mountainous region, involving a transport of thirty-five miles, intervenes between the lower and upper valley, in which the Shiré is again navigable to Lake Nyassa, in latitude S. 14° 30′.

The trade of the interior, on its way to the different coast towns, passes to the south of the lake, crossing the river Shiré. The chiefs in these parts, possessed of neither ivory nor copper, must sell their people if they would purchase foreign goods, and excuses are easily found for such a course. By the present path of trade, they are so far removed from the coast that cotton could not repay the carriage, but by the establishment of commerce on the Shiré, the production of cotton and sugar would open to them a more profitable means of employing labor, and direct the people to industry and the growth of such things as are required in Europe, being advantageous to both parties.

The lower Shiré valley is one hundred miles in length and twenty miles average width, with hills on either side; it is raised only a few feet above the river level, which is much more constant throughout the year than that of the Zambesi. The soil is of the richest description, producing a luxuriant vegetation much like that of the Delta, but possessing more trees, including lignum vitæ and ebony. Near the river the motsakiri tree, whose seed yields oil, is abundant, and there are large spaces occupied by the borassus palm. In the southern part rice is grown extensively, and the crops do not suffer from want of rain. In the northern, bananas, sugar cane, cassava, and sweet potatoes are cultivated; while every village has large plantations of cotton, the quality being superior to that seen elsewhere. The natives grow it for the manufacture of cloths, a most tedious process when performed without machinery; the picking and spinning are done by hand, and all engage in it, from the chief to the poor people. They have never had an opportunity of selling cotton, but seemed delighted with the idea, and would readily enter into its growth on a large scale if they knew that it would be purchased in exchange for cloth and beads. The whole valley is admirably suited for the growth of cotton, while some parts, possessing a large amount of salt, which appears on the surface during the dry months, may yield the Sea Island variety, so much esteemed for the great length of its fibre. The only experiment made with this variety of cotton was at Tetté, where it grew from seed brought by the expedition, and continues still, although in a very unfavorable situation. This yielded 1½ inch staple. The other varieties of seed brought were inferior to what is now in the country.

The Upper Shiré valley is continuous with the southern end of Lake Nyassa, and about 1,000 feet above the sea level. The range of hills separating it from Lake Shirwa is distant from five to ten miles. The extent of plain on the west seemed to be much greater. Although not free from fever, this is a much more healthy situation than the Lower Shiré valley; the soil is equally rich, and suitable for sugar cane and cotton; the latter is a universal accompaniment of every village, some fields being an acre in extent. From its proximity to the highlands, this is a promising tract, as it possesses the river leading south to the Zambesi and north to Lake Nyassa.

The highlands of the Manganja country are placed between the river Shiré and Lake Shirwa; they are part of that elevated ridge which extends far along the eastern side of the African continent; their altitude varies from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, but there are single mountains in the range much exceeding that, the highest being "Zomba," which reaches 8,000. The western slopes to the Shiré are steeper than those on the east, which go down to Lake Shirwa, nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. These undulating highlands are watered by many streams which continue flowing the whole year. The climate is cool and pleasant, and in our experience quite free of malaria, those who had suffered when in the valley feeling a sudden change on ascending the hills.

The cotton of these elevated regions is an annual, from three to four feet high; it is gathered in August and September, at which season there is no danger of the crop being injured through rain. Sugar cane is grown in many parts, and would succeed well almost anywhere, from the abundance of moisture in the soil, and the facilities offered for irrigation by the many perennial streams. European vegetables and fruits, also wheat, could be raised during the cold season. Magnetic iron ore is abundant near the schist rocks which compose the mountain chain, with the exception of the higher peaks; from it the natives manufacture implements of agriculture and war.

Of all the regions explored, the Manganja highlands are the best suited for a settlement conducted by Europeans: possessing a good soil and climate, they command both Upper and Lower Shiré valleys, and lead through Lake Nyassa to the countries far north and west, which now supply most of the ivory, copper, and slaves taken to the coast between Quillimane and Rovuma. It is of easy access from the south through the Zambesi and Shiré, and possibly another path may be found to it from the north. A vessel of four feet

might pass at once up the river Shiré at all seasons, as the Zambesi below the confluence is free of the many sand banks which encumber it further up, and render its navigation difficult during the latter months of the dry season.

The flora of the highlands differs entirely from that of the valleys, but bears a resemblance to that of the Batoka country. The grass is in general short, compared with that of the plains; there is an abundance of fine trees, and several sorts of fruits. Many orders of plants, scarcely known below, are here abundant, such as Ranunculaceæ, Proteaceæ, Balsamineæ, Melastomaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Rosaceæ, Piperaceæ, Iridaceæ, etc., while the many ferns show a humid climate compared with the Zambesi valley, where that order of plants is almost absent.

The tsetse fly is unknown among the hills, and very rare in the Upper Shiré valley, on the eastern side. In the lower valley, however, it is the natural accompaniment of the large herds of elephants which inhabit the grass plains and marshes.

The expedition has thus shown unlimited tracts of land adapted for cotton, and others suited for sugar cane; the best for both being near the coast, and enjoying a healthy climate, thickly peopled by a race already engaged in the growth of cotton, all that is required being to develop further a branch of industry now existing, in doing which the slave trade would be broken, and the victims of it turned to industry at home. The only obstructions now standing in the way is the restriction to the free navigation of the Zambesi, which, while closed to others, is not in use by the Portuguese, who have only employed it occasionally for the shipment of slaves, but never for trade. A large supply of lignum vitæ, ebony, buaze fibre, and Indian rubber has also been pointed out, while the abundance of wild indigo seems to indicate a country adapted for its production.

Special Notice of a few of the more important Vegetable Productions.

Cotton.—There are two species of the cotton plant cultivated in the countries explored: one of these, known as *Tonje Kaja*, has been in existence for a very long time, and may be indigenous; no trace of its introduction can be found; it is found everywhere, but is being replaced by a better sort named *Tonje Manga*, which signifies foreign cotton, and is of modern introduction, having come from the various towns on the east coast. A variety of the Tonje Manga is met with in the interior of the continent, but not found much further east on the Zambesi than the confluence of the Kafué. This may have been introduced from the west coast.

The Tonje Kaja is, according to situation, either perennial or annual. On the Manganja Hills it is an annual from two to four feet high, sown in March and gathered in August. In the valleys it forms a shrub, remaining several years in the soil. It is readily known from the other sort by leaf and seed. The cotton is of very short staple, seldom exceeding half an inch; it very much resembles wool, and adheres strongly to the seed, from which it cannot be entirely removed; this renders it much more troublesome to pick, and an iron roller is employed to facilitate the separation.

The plant is much less prolific than the other, and the only good quality possessed by it is superior strength, on which account some still prefer it. It is the most universally distributed, being seen everywhere from the coast to the valley above the Victoria Falls, and along the course of the Shiré. In the region shut off from the coast by Lake Shirwa, it becomes the only sort grown; but the foreign kind is advancing from both north and south, and fast displacing it.

Tonje Manga, the sort of recent introduction, is, like the other, annual or perennial; it is superior in every respect, and attains a much greater size. The staple varies from half an inch to an inch and a quarter, has great lustre, and separates from the seed, which has a clean black coat. What is now produced on the Zambesi and Shiré equals much of the Egyptian, and might be improved by the judicious selection of seed. But there is no necessity for the

introduction of new seed, what is now grown on the Shiré being of good quality and very prolific. The variety of Tonje Manga found in the central African valley, above the Victoria Falls and as far down as the confluence of the Kafue, differs in the cohesion of the seeds of each cell which form a mass, from the exterior of which the cotton separates easily. The plant attains a great size, and continues seemingly for an indefinite time. Among the ruins of the old town of Sesheke a single plant was measured with a woody stem eight inches diameter, and covering a space of twelve feet. This year it had yielded an abundant crop of cotton three-fourths of an inch in fibre.

Having found cotton throughout the whole extent of country explored, we know what quality may certainly be obtained, while much more may be expected from careful cultivation. The only cotton seed brought by us, superior to that already in the country, was the Sea Island variety; this yielded excellent cotton one and a half inch long when grown under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and the plant still continues at Tette, although uncared for. Nowhere have we seen cotton which would not be worth exportation, but the best is that of the Manganja country, where the people have given it much attention; thence it might also be exported with least expense, while Europeans, settled in the neighboring highlands, could direct and superintend the natives of the valleys.

The Delta is excellent cotton ground, but unfit for Europeans, and the present population is very thin and unsettled. Beyond Kebrabassa the Zambesi valley, both below and above the Victoria Falls, with the Batoka highlands, might produce a vast supply, and the Batoka hills present a healthy station for residents; but the difficulties at present connected with the rapids of Kebrabassa render this an inferior position in which to commence such an undertaking, which is to be regretted, as the people of the interior seem more disposed to industry than those of the coast.

The specimens of cotton contained in the collection sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew exhibit fully the different qualities found on the Lower Zambesi and on the Shire. Since then, others have been added from the interior, showing that the cotton grown there is but little inferior.

Sugar Cane.—The want of moisture and occurrence of droughts in certain seasons limit the amount of soil adapted for the growth of the sugar cane. Nevertheless, the greater part of the Delta, the Shire valley, the Manganja Hills, with spots near the Zambesi, where joined by tributary streams, are capable of producing it abundantly. In each of these parts we have found it in cultivation, but in small amount. Near the Portuguese settlement of Tette alone is sugar manufactured, but the process is so rude that it always possesses a bad flavor. The Manganja Hills and table-lands are certainly the regions best suited for its growth, being conducted by Europeans. There the many perennial springs, sources of streams, irrigating the whole country, prevent the failure of crops, and would supply sources of water-power. The only drawback to the Lower Shire valley and the Delta is the prevalence of fever; in other respects it is, perhaps, the best situation for the cane.

The Portuguese have paid as little attention to sugar as they have to cotton; that made at Tette is not much used by the Europeans.

Oils.—The ground-nut succeeds well, and is universally cultivated by the natives; from it oil is expressed, which they use with food, but it has not been made an article of commerce, and the machinery used even at Tette is of the rudest description.

The Sesamum is also grown from the coast to the Batoka country. Different species of Cucurbitaceous plants yield a pure oil from their seeds, which is employed in cookery.

The Motsakiri tree, of the order Meliaceæ, grows abundantly near the river banks both of the Zambesi and Shiré in all parts; from its wide distribution, this might be obtained in considerable quantity; it separates, under exposure to cold, into a solid and fluid portion.

Other oils are obtained from the seeds of the Sterculia, and the "Boma" nut (grown extensively at the Victoria Falls) yields a large amount of pure oil.

This is the produce of a large tree which had neither leaf nor flower at the time of our visit to the interior.

Indian Rubber.—Caoutchouc is obtained near Shupanga, from a climbing shrub of the order Apocynaceæ, sub order Carisseæ, the fruit of which is eatable. The stem, sometimes six inches diameter, is covered with a rough bark; the plant exists abundantly in the forests of Shiringoma, and produces, with little trouble, a large amount of the substance; a little is collected by the natives for domestic use, but it has not been made an article of export. The process employed is very simple: the outer rough bark being removed, a few punctures are made in the inner, and the milky juice, as it issues, is applied to the skin; by successive applications a ball is soon formed, to the surface of which new layers are added. The many uses to which this substance is now applied, render every additional source of importance.

Coffee.—This was introduced at an early period, but has become nearly extinct; at Senna and Tetté there still exist a few plants.

The country near the Portuguese settlements is too dry for coffee to succeed well, but in the Manganja country it would thrive, and probably become naturalized, if once introduced into the forests on the hill slopes.

Woods and Timber.—The *Lignum Vitæ* of this country, produced by a tree of the order Combretaceæ, exactly resembles, in all its physical properties, that now in use, the woody layers presenting the same decussation of the fibres. It may be obtained in unlimited amount from the regions between Shupanga and Tetté; it exists abundantly on the Shiré, and on the Zambesi as far as the Batoka Hills. The trunk is most commonly eighteen inches diameter, but met with as much as four feet, forming one of the largest of the forest trees. The trees attaining great dimensions are, however, frequently unsound.

Ebony is the produce of a small tree of the Leguminosæ, abundant throughout the Zambesi and Shiré valleys. The trees, when they exceed six inches diameter in the black heart wood, are frequently rotten in the heart. Ebony of moderate dimensions may be had in abundance; the places where it is most common are near Senna, Shupanga, and Zumbo.

The "Mopane," which forms extensive forests, to the exclusion of other trees, yields a wood named here "Iron wood;" it may be had in long pieces of eight inches diameter; it is extremely hard and durable, but difficult to work; being proof against the white ant, it is useful for house-building.

The "Malompe," a Pterocarpus yielding a gum similar to kino, produces the wood used up country for the long paddles of the canoes; from its elasticity and lightness it is well adapted for machinery, and for oars seems to be superior to anything now in use. It is most abundant on the hills, but exists at Shupanga. In making paddles the natives split it up with wedges to secure an even grain.

Dye Stuffs.—*Indigo* is a native of the country, found wild near the Zambesi, from the Delta to the Batoka country. The plant is often very luxuriant, reaching six feet high in the Shiré valley, near Lake Nyassa; at Tetté, on the stony ground near the town, it does not exced one to two feet. Judging from small experiments made at Shupanga, where it is particularly abundant, the indigo produced from this species seems to be of good quality.

It is singular that the art of dyeing by means of it should be quite unknown among the natives, nor is it practised among the Portuguese.

Orchilla weed may be gathered from the bark of trees in the Delta, near the coast, being frequent near the Luabo mouth.

Fustic.—A climbing shrub, a species of Maclurea, with eatable fruit, exists in the Zambesi valley, both above and below Kebrabassa. It seldom, however, attains a sufficient size to form much of the heart wood which contains the coloring matter. If this should be found in sufficient quantity, it would be of value, as the color is permanent and good.

Cereals.—There are many cereals now in use among the people: of these, Sorghum, Pennisetum, Eleusine, Setaria, maize, rice, and wheat are the principal; of these the last three are of most importance to Europeans. The Delta and Lower Shiré valley are the best rice grounds, while wheat requires

a constant supply of moisture during the cold season. Thus, without irrigation (which has not been practised since the time of the Jesuits), it can only be grown in the damp hollows, which are under water part of the year; in such places it is raised in the Delta and near Tetté; but the Manganja highlands are the best suited for it, being cool and more abundantly watered than any other part.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 28, 1862.

Incorporation.—This Society waa organized on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1841. It is, therefore, twenty-one years of age. During the years of its minority it has been merely a voluntary association, having indeed rights, privileges and duties, known and recognized in law, as well as in honor and moralty, but not all the powers necessary to the most convenient and effective transaction of business. Those powers have been supplied by "An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts Colonization Society," passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and approved February 28, 1862, and by the acceptance of that act and organization under it; the formalities of which have been completed this day.

Doings while unincorporated.—At the time when this Society was formed, the American Colonization Society had been in existence about twenty-five years. For the first fifteen years it had steadily grown in public favor, in resources, and in usefulness. For the last ten years, or thereabouts, it had been assailed bv a most violent, bitter, and unscrupulous party warfare, by which, especially in New England, a large part of its friends had been alienated, and most of the remainder silenced. There had been a State auxiliary in Massachusetts, but for some years it had been extinct. In such circumstances, only small beginnings could be made.

The first year of the Society's existence was spent in unsuccessful attempts to secure the services of some person as Secretary and General Agent. No funds were collected or disbursed.

At the first annual meeting, May 25, 1842, the person who had served as clerk at the meetings of the board of managers during the previous year was chosen secretary. He has held that office, by successive elections, to the present time. It was not supposed that the business of the Society would occupy more than a small part of his time, and his compensation was fixed accordingly. A room was procured for an office, provided with furniture at an expense of $7 50, and opened for business the first week in August. It is still occupied. The receipts into its treasury that

year were $262 58, and with its aid the Parent Society was able to raise funds within the State to the amount of $1,225 67. From that time the annual receipts increased, but very irregularly, as times and circumstances have permitted. The greatest amount received in any one year was $18,416 54, in the year ending April 30, 1852. The whole amount raised by this State Society has been $151,622 87.

It would be interesting to show how this amount has been expended in securing, by colonization, the freedom of slaves to whom freedom had been offered or bequeathed on that condition; in the purchase of territory; in furnishing medical attendance, medicine, and other means of health and comfort, and improvement to emigrants, and in promoting our general object in other ways through the Parent Society; but for these details we can only refer to our previous reports.

But, in addition to that amount, this Society has caused other funds to be raised which have not passed through its treasury. The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, incorporated by procurement of this Society in 1850, and under whose patronage Liberia College has been incorporated, and furnished with buildings, library, cabinets and a faculty, had, up to their annual meeting in January last, received funds to the amount of $33,155 24. Those trustees are mostly prominent members of this Society, and have themselves made large donations towards that amount, besides giving their personal labor and influence. Had we followed the less safe practice, as we think, of other colonization societies, this fund, instead of being placed in the keeping of a corporation created for that special purpose, would have been brought into our treasury, as a special fund for education, swelling our total to $184,778 11.

In consequence of this movement, funds in aid of Liberia College have been raised by societies in other States, to an amount unknown to us; including, however, one donation of $25,000, for the foundation of a professorship in that College.

The past year.—During the financial year ending April 30, 1862, the labors of the Society have been affected, like most other labors, by the struggle of the nation to preserve its life; a struggle intensely engaging the thoughts and anxieties, and heavily taxing the pecuniary means of intelligent and patriotic men, and at the same time deranging their previous calculations, and throwing a cloud of uncertainty over all prospects, especially in relation to persons of color residing in the United States. There has been a disposition among all classes of men, of all races, to postpone the decision of every question that can be postponed, till they know better what ought to be done, and what means there are left for doing it. Many of our best friends have felt themselves obliged to reduce their donations to one-half, or even one-tenth, of their usual amount, and not a few to withhold them altogether.

These things, however, have not affected the payment of legacies. That of Miss Mary P. Townsend, of $3,000 00, mentioned

in our last report, was, by the kindness of her executors, William Minot and William Minot, Jr., Esquires, paid in May, 1861, some months before it became due. That of Samuel Ayres, Esq., of Granby, of $2,000 00, was promptly paid when due by his executor, Hon. Osmyn Baker, of Northampton; as was also that of Miss Maria B. Carlton, of Charlestown, of $100 00, by A. Carlton, Esq., her executor.

Including these legacies, and their income, the treasurer's account shows receipts for the year ending April 30, 1862, $9,412 02; disbursements, $10,137 60; excess of the latter, $725 58.

Liberia.

Recognition of independence—As it is nearly certain that the Government of the United States will soon establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Liberia, this seems to be a proper occasion for correcting some erroneous and unjust impressions which have been made extensively prevalent, to the injury both of our own Government and of Liberia.

The Government of the United States has never regarded or treated Liberia otherwise than as an independent State. It has merely refrained from entering into diplomatic relations with that State, as it does with many others on earth, whose independence is unquestioned; some small sovereignties, for example, in Italy and Germany. Nor has it under any administration ever, strictly speaking, "*refused* to acknowledge the independence of Liberia;" though when petitions to that effect have been presented some administrations have met them with indefinite procrastination or evasions of the question.

The views of our Government on this subject were expressed before Liberia existed, and in the very documents which prepared the way for its existence. The act of Congress of March 3, 1819, authorized the President "to make such arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States," of slaves taken from captured slave-ships, and "to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving them," and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for carrying the act into effect. In a message to Congress, dated December 17, and transmitted December 20, 1819, the President, Monroe, shows that the proper execution of this law would involve the formation of a settlement on the coast of Africa, and states that he had decided to send two agents, in a public ship, with the means of making the necessary preparation for receiving the re-captured Africans. He adds that these agents would go out "with an express injunction to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization, or other power than that of performing the benevolent offices above recited, by the permission and sanction of the existing government under which they may establish themselves." The first emigrants by the ship Elizabeth, from New York, went out under a contract with the United States Government to erect buildings, and make other necessary preparations.

It is plain, therefore, that the United States Government contemplated the existence at the place in Africa where its re-captured Africans were to be landed, of a "Government under which" these agents might "establish themselves," and having authority to give "permission and sanction" for their residence and action. That "Government" was not to be subject to the United States, "on the principle of colonization," as Virginia had once been subject to Great Britain. That they were to be subject to the government of the kidnapping, slave-trading natives, or of any power in Europe, nobody ever even dreamed. The proposed settlement was intended to be legally independent of all government but its own. And the whole course of the United States Government has been in conformity with this original idea.

These views were officially known to the British Government nearly twenty years ago. In reply to inquiries growing out of alleged infringements by the Liberians on the rights of British subjects, Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, informed Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, September 25, 1843, that Liberia "was not established under the authority of our Government, nor has it been recognized as subject to our laws and jurisdiction;" that "for twenty-two years it has been allowed, with the full knowledge of all nations, to enlarge its borders" by treaties with neighboring powers for the cession of territory, and to "exercise all the powers of an independent community;" that, "in like manner, their treaties with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected;" and that "this Government does not undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia," because "those authorities are responsible for their own acts." Mr. Everett, Minister to England, in his letter to Lord Aberdeen, December 30, 1843, refers to this letter of Mr. Upshur, takes the same ground himself, and argues that the British government ought not to deny "the right of this settlement to act as an independent political community, and as such to enforce the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity." The result of this correspondence was, as appears by Lord Aberdeen's letter to Mr. Everett, dated January 31, 1844, that the instructions of the British government to its naval commanders on that coast were so framed as not to deny to "the authorities of Liberia" any of the rights which Mr. Everett had claimed for them.

The inhabitants of a given territory, subject to no jurisdiction but their own, having a right to act as an independent political community, to enforce laws necessary to their existence and prosperity, and to make treaties for the acquisition of territory and the regulation of trade, are *a nation—an independent, sovereign State.* Such the Government of the United States in 1843, publicly and officially declared the Commonwealth of Liberia to be, and induced the British government practically to admit.

The establishment of diplomatic relations is entirely a distinct

affair from the acknowledgment of independence; though the two frequently go together, and are often confounded as if they were the same thing. At that time the constitution of Liberia made no provisions for diplomatic intercourse, except with the neighboring African tribes. A new constitution was necessary, under which there should be a Department of State, authorized to negotiate treaties with England and other powers. Such a constitution was adopted in 1847. At the same time a declaration was issued setting forth the true character of Liberia as *a sovereign and independent State;* not as a State that *would be* sovereign and independent from and after that date, but as one which *was so already*, and *ever had been*. With all convenient despatch, a treaty of amity and commerce was negotiated with Great Britain, soon followed by similar treaties with other powers.

In this duty, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Liberia, the Government of the United States has been dilatory, as we think, unreasonably dilatory. President Polk, in 1849, evaded the request of numerous petitioners for the appointment of a consul at Monrovia, by appointing a commercial agent. Under President Taylor, John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty of amity and commerce with Liberia, which would have been laid before the Senate for ratification had the President lived a few days longer. Under President Fillmore the commercial agency was continued. Under President Pierce, Congress authorized the appointment of "a consul or commercial agent" at Monrovia. This was a legislative acknowledgment of the sovereignty of Liberia, as only *sovereign and independent States* can receive consuls. Only a commercial agent was appointed. Under President Buchanan another step was taken. A commercial agent was appointed, and formally accredited to the Liberian government as such, and was instructed to exercise some consular powers. This arrangement still continues. In all these and many other ways, our Government has recognized the existence of Liberia as a sovereign and independent State.

President Lincoln, in his annual message last December, recommended a diplomatic recognition of Liberia. Accordingly the House of Representatives inserted a clause to that effect in the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. This was struck out by the Senate, and, after a committee of conference, the bill was passed without that clause. Subsequently, "a bill to authorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia respectively," passed the Senate, was sent to the House, and referred to its Committee on Foreign Relations, who have not yet reported upon it. It will probably soon become a law.*

Affairs with Spain.—The other foreign relations of Liberia demand a few words. They have been in no danger of disturbance except with Spain.

Early last summer a Spanish vessel entered the Gallinas river, and

*The Committee reported in favor of this bill, June 2. After some discussion and one attempt to amend, it passed the next day.

advanced gold to some of the chiefs for the purchase of slaves. She was seized by the Liberian revenue cutter Quail; but, before she could be taken out of the river, was burned by a British cruiser. It was reported that the governor of St. Thomas would, in revenge, send a ship of war to destroy the Quail. After some weeks, a Spanish steamer entered the harbor of Monrovia, professing friendly intentions, and having chosen her position opened fire upon the Quail, but without inflicting any injury. The fire was returned by the Quail and by Fort Norris. A shot from the Quail inflicted such damage that the steamer left for Sierra Leone to repair, reporting that a British ship of war had fired into her by mistake. It is not known that the Spanish Home Government had any knowledge of this affair till afterwards. It led to some correspondence between the Liberian and British and the British and Spanish Governments. It is not expected that any more trouble will grow out of it.

These Spanish movements and threats excited the natives inland from Gallinas and Cape Mount, who made some preparations for reviving the slave trade, and even for invading the settlements on the St. Paul's. But the excitement soon subsided.

Recaptured Africans.—Only one cargo of recaptured Africans was brought into Monrovia in 1861. May 7, the ship Nightingale arrived with 801 slaves on board, so debilitated that some of them died while landing. At first they were from necessity all placed in the Receptacle at Monrovia, which cannot suitably accommodate more than two hundred. They were removed as fast as practicable to Carysburgh and other suitable locations, where their health was soon restored.

Industry and commerce.—The industrial and commercial progress of 1861 seems to have been quite satisfactory. The production of sugar was still increasing so much that sending out twelve small sugar mills on sale is thought to be a judicious operation. Cotton of good quality has been produced; but the question of making its cultivation profitable at ordinary prices, in the present condition of the country, is not yet practically decided. A Liberian merchant, Edward J. Roye, advertises for fifty thousand dollars' worth of it, for which he is prepared to pay cash, or its equivalent. At the great industrial exhibition now in progress at London, Liberia is represented officially, and it is said respectably. The products of the industry of her citizens and of their commerce with the interior are said to attract interested attention.

The new inland settlement at the Falls of the Sinoe, sixteen miles from its mouth, has been helped forward greatly by the aid of re-captured Africans. Preparations for that in the interior of Bassa county are well advanced and advancing. If we may judge, as political economists teach us is safe, of the progress of a community by the extent to which the division of labor is carried, Joseph A. Peacher's advertisement of his "Sash, Door and Blind Factory, corner of Peacher street and Paxton avenue," where he offers "Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Ornamental Carpentry," of his

own manufacture, "warranted inferior to none imported in workmanship and variety of style," must be taken as proof of rapid improvement at Carysburgh, since its first settlement in 1857.

Liberia College.

Our last report announced that the legal difficulties which had for several years impeded the completion of the college buildings had been removed, and the work on them resumed. We are now happy to announce that the buildings are completed and ready for use.

The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., architect of Boston, under the direction of the trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. The main building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which are inserted into blocks of granite. It contains apartments for two members of the faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The eleven dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for twenty-two members of the regular college classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years. They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number; and when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense.

The Legislature of the Republic has done liberally. It has granted the site of twenty acres, on which the college stands, and where it must remain till removed by the concurring votes of its Trustees and the Legislature. It has granted, as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties, to be selected by the trustees. It has appropriated six hundred dollars, to enable the professors to visit foreign institutions. It has given the college a carefully revised charter, the result of the best thinking in Liberia, aided by able counsel in the United States, and satisfactory to both Boards of Trustees who are concerned in its management. And it appears ready to grant any other favors in its power which the best interests of the college may be found to require.

This delay has not been wholly useless. It has secured the settlement, in the minds of Liberians generally, before opening the college, of questions which otherwise would almost certainly have come up, and might have made trouble, at some future time. It has also en-

abled the Trustees of of Donations, to whom the appointment for the present belongs, to find a Faculty in Liberia, and thus to avoid the most formidable obstacle to the successful establishment of the College; viz: the difficulty of finding suitable men elsewhere; inducing them to accept the appointment; securing their safe acclimation; and above all, making them acceptable after their arrival.

The college had already an able president, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, under whose superintendence the buildings were erected. The following appointments were made August 9, 1861, viz:

Hon. J. J. Roberte, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professsr of Intellietual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

Till other arrangements are made, Prof. Crummell is to give instruction in Logic and Rhetoric, and in History; Prof. Blyden in the Hebrew and French Languages; and the two, conjointly, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Prof. Blyden removed his family into the rooms prepared for a professor's residence in the main college building, about the close of the last year.

Professor Crummell, being necessarily detained for a time in the United States, engaged in procuring books for the library. He is understood to have procured about four thousand volumes, many of them very valuable and difficult to be obtained. A list of these, with the donors, will probably appear, from the proper source, in due time; but it seems a duty now to mention the gift of about six hundred volumes by the corporation of Harvard College, through J. L. Sibley, Esq., librarian.

A part of these books have been sent out, and have arrived. With them have been sent about seven hundred specimens for the cabinet of mineralogy, gathered from most parts of the world between the Mississippi and the Ganges, and wanting only two or three specimens, which are already promised, for a complete elementary cabinet. A small but well-selected box of specimens in conchology accompanied them.

For the inauguration of the college, January 23, 1862, was selected, as a time near the close of the session of the Legislature when the attendance of the proper persons would be most convenient. On that day a procession was formed in front of the house of President Roberts, and marched, led by a band of music, to the college buildings. The exercises were sacred music, reading the scriptures, prayer, music by the band, addresses by Chief Justice Drayton, President Roberts, and Professor Blyden, appropriate resolutions moved by Hon. D. B. Warner, and adopted by the Trustees, and a closing Doxology. The Legislature ordered the addresses to be printed at the public expense.

The way seemed now fully prepared for the formation of college classes and regular recitations; but the appointment of two professors

as commissioners from the Republic to the colored people of the United States, as noticed in another part of this report, compelled its postponement for a few months.

The endowment of this college, and its support till endowed, will demand the earnest consideration of the friends of Christian civilization in Africa. The funds remaining in the hands of the Trustees of Donations, after erecting the college buildings, are well invested, yielding a satisfactory income. But their income is altogether inadequate to the support of the college, and no good financier would willingly encroach upon or disturb the principal. The New York Colonization Society has assumed the payment of Professor Blyden's salary, from the income of its Fulton fund, and will support several beneficiaries from its Bloomfield fund.

If more than a very few scholars are to be educated in this college for many years to come, it is plain that some of them must receive pecuniary aid, as few Liberians are able to spare the services of their sons, and support them in college, without aid. The best form of rendering such aid is doubtless by establishing scholarships yielding a certain sum annually, to be used in assisting students who show that they deserve it. The annual amount should be from half to the whole of a student's necessary expenses.

The New York Colonization Society, in its late annual report, says: "Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa than by the adequate endowment of professorships and scholarships in this college." "Twenty scholarships, founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia; while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participators by emigrating thither." And that Society, at its annual meeting,

"*Resolved*, That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia, endowments of scholarships in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thankfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts intrusted to it for that object."

EMIGRATION.

It is very generally and very confidently believed that our present national struggle and its results must lead to a great emigration of colored people to Africa, and to a corresponding increase of the business of our Society. It must be so in the end; but, for the present, the contrary effect is produced. Politicians in great numbers have been converted to the belief that colonization is inevitable; but there is a great diversity of opinion among them as to the details of the operation. Several plans have been started which are supposed to be new, but which were abundantly considered, and for good reasons discarded many years ago. The old project of emigration to Hayti has been revived, and pushed forward with energy, but without any prospect of meeting the wants of more than a small part of those who will find emigration desirable. Colonies in South America, Central America, the region of the Rocky Mountains, and elsewhere, have

been proposed, any of which would cost more in health, in lives, and in money, than colonizing in Africa, and would doubtless end in failures. By these projects, the attention of colored people contemplating emigration has been distracted, and they have been prevented from coming to any conclusion. Some have been made to fear that, if they should embark for Africa, they might be captured on the passage by Southern Confederate privateers, and sold as slaves. Many have been encouraged to hope that there would be such changes in the United States as would abolish all prejudice against color, and thus relieve them of all inducement to emigrate. It has been supposed that the "contrabands," as they are called, would furnish a large number of emigrants. It may be so at some future time, but as yet it is not known that any of them are willing to be colonized anywhere. Their choice seems to be, freedom where they are, under the protection of the United States Government, and with the aid and support of Northern charity. Some have talked of their compulsory removal, with which, of course, our Society can have nothing to do. Meanwhile, the work of colonizing slaves, manumitted for that purpose by their masters, has been entirely suspended. A large number in Virginia, in Louisiana, and elsewhere, were ready and expecting to emigrate, when the civil war commenced, and made it impossible for them to reach the place of embarkation.

By such influences the number of emigrants has been greatly diminished. Only fifty-five were sent out during the year 1861. Of these, one sailed from Baltimore, one from Boston, and the remainder from New York.

This diminution, we are confident, can be only temporary.* It can last only while men's minds are kept in a state of indecision by the causes which have been mentioned. Africa affords a better home for colored men than can be found or made on this side of the Atlantic; and when men's minds become settled at all, they must be settled in that conviction, and they will act accordingly.

Compulsory Emigration.—Having mentioned the project of compulsory emigration, it may be well to say a few words more concerning it. The American Colonization Society has always carefully guarded against that idea, from the very beginning. The provision, that its emigrants shall be colonized only "with their own consent," has been in its Constitution under all its forms. It is also in its act of incorporation; so that it cannot expend a single dollar in colonizing emigrants otherwise than with their consent, without forfeiting its charter, and thus committing legal suicide. Assertions, insinuations, or suspicions that it would violate this fundamental principle of its existence, have never been anything better than unmitigated calumnies. Leading politicians in some States have once or twice threatened the forcible expulsion of the free people of color, and have appeared to desire the co-operation of our Society; but they have

* While this Report was in press, information was received that application had already been made to the Society for the passage of eighty emigrants from Tennessee, and twenty-eight from Kentucky, in November.

always been made to understand decidedly that the Society could not be used for any such purpose.

Since the commencement of the present civil war has brought up the question of the disposal of "contrabands," and thus, of the disposal of the whole colored population, some good, intelligent, influential men have been induced to entertain the idea of compulsory colonization. They say that the colonization of the colored people is indispensable to their own welfare; and if they do not know enough, or perversely refuse, to choose the course which their own good requires, it is the duty, and therefore the right, of the wiser and more powerful white race, to act as their guardians; to choose for them, and compel them to accept the choice. Early in the past winter, there were indications that this feeling existed more extensively than the doctrine was avowed.

At the annual meeting of the National Society at Washington, no politician was hardy enough to attempt to entangle it in any such scheme, so that there was no opportunity to put any such motion on record, as made and voted down. What could be done, however, was done. The President of the Society, in his address at the public meeting, expressly declared that "the idea of compulsion must not be associated with" our operations; that "emigration must be left to the conviction of the parties that they will do better in another land;" that, from the beginning, our constitution has bound us to colonize free people of color only "with their own consent—words which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized;" words which "prohibit our becoming the agents of any plan involving compulsion, and pledge us to leave to the free man of color, so far as we are concerned, the time, place, and occasion of his emigration." This address was very fully endorsed by a vote of the Society after its delivery, and of the Board of Directors at a subsequent session. The same principle of colonizing only with the consent of the emigrants, was embodied in several reports of committees to the Board of Directors, which were adopted by express votes as laws for the government of the executive officers of the Society. And those officers had already pledged themselves to this same principle by express words in their annual report.

If politicians find themselves compelled to do things that can be "excused" only by "necessity, the tyrant's plea," they may pronounce it indecorous for this Society to criticise their policy. We therefore only say that if they find a necessity, military or political, for expelling the colored people by force or terror, they must do the work themselves, without help or encouragement from us. We cannot make ourselves responsible for such a proceeding, either as principals or accessories.

The Liberian Commissioners.—A new agency for promoting emigration has lately taken the field. The Legislature of Liberia, near the close of its last session, authorized the President of that Republic to appoint Commissioners to address the free colored people of the United States in favor of emigration. Such an appointment has been frequently proposed, but never before made. Its immediate

occasion was certain information received from the United States, a part of which, relating to the future action of our Government, was at least premature. Of the details of the action or purposes of the Commissioners we are not informed, except on one point. A Boston paper of April 18 contained a dispatch from Washington, dated April 17, in the following words, viz.:

"An agent of the Government of Liberia appeared before the President to-day, and urged the compulsory transportation of freed slaves to Liberia."

This was copied into another paper, with severe comments. The Commissioners applied to the President to exonerate them from that imputation. He replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, *May* 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to reply, in answer to your communication of the 1st May, which I herewith return, that neither you nor any one else have ever advocated, in my presence, the compulsory transportation of freed slaves to Liberia or elsewhere.

You are at liberty to use this statement as you please.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

J. D. JOHNSON,
ALEX. CRUMMELL.

District of Columbia.—Some have supposed that the act emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia, and providing for their colonization at the expense of the Government, would furnish many emigrants. It may do so ultimately, but not now. Immediately on its passage, the Society offered its services to the Government in colonizing such as are desirous to emigrate. The number known to entertain that desire, after industrious inquiry, was *one*. The colored people were expecting such changes as would make the District the most desirable place for their residence.

CONCLUSION.

And so it is extensively. While white men foresee, as near at hand, a great emigration, induced by motives too strong to be resisted, people of color are waiting, in the hope of changes which will make their condition here as good as that of white men, and thus remove, as they think, all inducement to emigrate.

In this expectation we have no doubt they will be disappointed. But if their condition here could be made all that they hope or wish, still emigration would be their interest and their duty. No conditions of ease, and comfort, and wealth, and respectability in this country, which their imaginations can conceive, would be so attractive to a right-minded man as the career of prosperity, and beneficence, and glory which opens before them in the land of their ancestors. Making Africa what Africa may and must become under the influence of Christian civilization, is the most glorious triumph which yet remains to be achieved in any quarter of the world. *They* can do that work better than any other people on earth. Indeed, the most competent judges affirm that they are the only people on earth who are qualified for it. They have peculiar advantages for it in their consanguinity. There is among them mind, and intelligence, and wealth enough to

do it themselves, without help; and if help is desirable, it may be had in any amount in which they will show themselves ready to use it. Some of their own number have already successfully begun the work, have done more towards its accomplishment than white men have ever been able to do, and are earnestly entreating them to come over and share in their labors and their glory.

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MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PORTLAND, ME., *June* 28, 1862.

Reverend and Dear Sir: The annual meeting of the Maine State Colonization Society occurred in the High Street Church (Rev. Dr. Chickering's), on Thursday evening, the 26th instant.

The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Wright, of the mission to Persia, and Chickering, of Portland.

On taking the chair, Hon. Phineas Barnes, President of the Society, made an introductory address in his felicitous style.

Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath, Secretary, made a very able report, in which he alluded to the favorable omens for the enterprise of colonization, the disadvantages of colored emigration to Hayti, and to the opinions of the founders respecting the benignant influence of African colonization upon the condition and destinies of the colored people in this country, showing that they regarded it as the most effectual way of elevating the negro to the highest position and happiness.

Rev. E. W. Blyden, professor of languages in Liberia College, followed with an address of great interest and value. Referring to the erroneous views commonly entertained respecting the physical condition of Africa, he said it is a land of beauty and grandeur, of equable climate, of prolific soil and luxuriant vegetation, of hills, and valleys, and flowing streams. The Republic of Liberia he regarded as a "fixed fact," so that, though no more emigrants from this country should go there, she would still exist, and go on to maturity and strength.

Respecting the condition and prospects of the colored people in this country he spoke with great plainness and force. He insisted that there is no ground of hope for the highest elevation and welfare of the negro but *emigration to Africa.* They that would detain him here are not his best friends. That philanthropy which encourages him to stay this side of his ancestral land is but "partial and temporary." The true friends of the man of color are colonizationists, who would help him to self culture and development in a country of "his own," without the overshadowing influence of the white man. He lamented the delusion which exists in the minds of many of his brethren, and of some of the professed friends of the negro, in regard to this subject. Africa is the hope for the colored race. Nature indicates this, God's providence signalizes it, and the sooner people of color and their friends recognize and act upon this fundamental truth, the happier will it be for Africa and for America.

At the close of this address, which was listened to with profound interest

by a very large audience, in which were many clergymen and people from different parts of the State, attention was called to the fact that, while we had been delighted with one representative of Liberia—the living voice of one of her citizens,—another representative had also appeared—a book written by Rev. Alex. Crummell, the fellow citizen and associate in Liberia College with Mr. Blyden—a book marking an era in African literature and progress—worthy of the man, and of our times, and of universal progress.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Blyden for his address was heartily applauded.

☞[We will publish Mr. Blyden's address in our next No.]

Rev. Dr. Duff, of Canada East, spoke, in the happiest terms, of his entire approbation of the sentiments of Mr. Blyden, and of his great delight in the pure English and solid truths to which we had listened. He said that Canada is no fit place for the negro, and he had always believed and maintained, on the other side of the Atlantic and on this, that, for the elevation of the black, he must be endowed with *nationality*, and Africa is the place for that.

The officers of the last year were re-elected, among whom are—

Hon. Phineas Barnes, of Portland, President; Rev. John O. Fisk, of Bath, Secretary; Freeman Clark, Esq., of Bath, Treasurer.

This meeting was one of the most interesting that I have ever attended, and its influence will be salutary and abiding.

Our friends in Maine have lost none of their faith in our principles, nor of their zeal for our success in the great work of colonization. Though the abundance of the sea does not flow into their harbors, as in better days, they do not withhold from Africa. God bless them.

Very truly, yours, &c., F. Butler.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, *Washington, D. C.*

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LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

Government House,

Monrovia, *May* 7, 1862.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Respected Sir—Among the many letters which have come addressed to President Benson, since his departure from this city for England, and which it became necessary for me to open, is one from yourself, dated 23d February, 1862, thanking his Excellency for the copy of his message forwarded to, and informing him of your intention to transmit to him, by earliest opportunity, copies of the last report of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and of the ratification of the treaty on the subject of the Recaptured Africans. As His Excellency is absent, and is, therefore, deprived of the pleasure of reading and replying to your letter, and may not be favored in England with its duplicate, permit me, sir, in his behalf to thank you for your expressed intention to transmit to him the copies of the

report referred to. I feel safe in saying, His Excellency will, on the receipt of the report, peruse it with great interest. I hope he has ere this date arrived safe in London, and has had the pleasure of communicating as much to his numerous friends in America.

Since His Excellency's departure, great peace has prevailed among our aboriginal inhabitants, except among the Niffoo and Little Cess fishermen—the latter, who have ever given us trouble, are naught but highway robbers and murderers, ever causing difficulty wherever they are permitted to locate. Our farmers are becoming more and more interested in their branch of business, and, thanks to the Lord for it—the day has already come in Liberia, that the men who put aside their coats and cause the ring of their axes to be heard in the deep forest, earning their bread in the sweat of their brow, are no longer regarded as men of mean birth and of brainless heads. Among some of the things which do not keep pace with the times is, the educational interest of Liberia, notwithstanding it is two thousand per cent in advance of what it was in the days of Ashmun and up to the time of Buchanan. Unfortunately, Mr. Gurley, your letter to Rev. A. D. Williams, one of Liberia's strongest props, requesting him to express in a letter, some of his observations connected with the early settlement of Liberia, came a few months too late. True, the old veteran had the pleasure of reading the letter, but before he could make it convenient to afford you the gratification sought, he was summoned to the spirit world. Oh what a vacancy succeeded the demise of that tried champion! When I call to mind the days of Mr. Ashmun—when I think of the time, (it was in 1824 if I mistake not,) when you were here with him endeavoring to soothe his troubled mind and to quiet his spirit that had been wounded by the ungenerous act of the Society, and hear your own name mentioned in connection with those by-gone days, I fancy I can enter fully into your feelings when you yourself look back to what is now being borne away by the irrecoverable past. Could Mr. Ashmun now come forth and be once more associated with things of time, what ravishment of heart would be his, on seeing some of those little boys, now grown to be men, whom he used to pat upon the head as he passed them in the narrow foot paths of Monrovia, ruling a republic that had grown out of the little colony, for whose safety, welfare, and interest he had spent his best days and even sacrificed his life. If such meditations as these occasion sadness of heart to the writer, who has, comparatively, just come to manhood, what must be the effect of them upon the mind of Mr. Gurley? But, I turn away from these thoughts, which are only calculated to make us weep like children, and proceed to inform you that a few days ago I commissioned nine persons to go in search of a suitable site for the seat of government. Every revolving year admonishes us of the necessity of seeking in the interior some place that will be, or afford us a safeguard against the invasion of foreign powers, whose cupidity may become excited when we shall have fairly begun to develop the inexhaustible rich resources of our country.

Rev. Sir, let no untoward circumstance occur in the operations of

the Society that will have a tendency to weaken the strong ties of union and affection which have so long and so advantageously to ourselves, bound the Society and Liberia together.

I have, no doubt, greatly taxed your patience and therefore will proceed no farther.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. B. WARNER.

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ON THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

ITS PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES.

[Continued from page 207.]

Mr. FULLER, of Sierra Leone, said he was not acquainted with Liberia, but he believed the negroes of that country were in a more advanced state than the negroes of Sierra Leone. The latter, however, had had greater advantages than were possessed by the people of Liberia. They had always had schools and the best of teachers, from the time of the colony being settled. But there was one thing which had proved a bane to Sierra Leone; that was, if he might be excused for saying so, the presence of some of the Europeans who had been sent out there, and who had set such an example to the natives, that he could not but think it would have been better if they had remained in Engand; and if the natives were to form their opinions of Englishmen in general from some of those whom they had seen in the colony, it would be a very bad opinion indeed. However, when he came to this country, and saw the good feeling which prevailed towards the negro race, and the desire that was everywhere expressed for their elevation in the social scale, he felt very thankful to the people of England upon the whole. Liberia was no doubt a very promising country, and one which he hoped to see in a short time raising its head amongst the great nations of the earth; and from all they had heard of that state that evening, he thought they must come to the conclusion that the negro was as capable of education, and of being raised in the social scale, as any other portion of the great human family. He would express a sincere hope that this country would do all in its power to advance the Republic of Liberia, and would take every means to promote the elevation of the negro in the social scale.

Colonel O'CONNOR, ex-Governor of Gambia, expressed the deep interest which he felt in this subject, and his anxiety to attend the meeting, at which he had had the opportunity of seeing his excellent friend, Mr. Roberts, the ex-President of Liberia. Whilst bearing his willing testimony to the great excellence and value of the paper which had been read, he was, nevertheless, happy to have the opportunity of

contradicting or modifying the statements it contained with regard to the alleged mortality amongst the governors of our African colonies. It was true that the picture had been presented to him of one governor going out to supply the place of one who had died, and another being *in petto* ready to succeed him; but he was happy to say, although several governors of Sierra Leone and Gambia had fallen victims to the climate of those countries, there were, nevertheless, a great many still living, after having passed through their period of office. Colonel O'Connor mentioned the names of several governors who were still living, amongst whom were Governors Kennedy and Hill. The same might be said with regard to the colony of Gambia. Two of his predecessors were still alive, and he believed he might safely say that he himself was still alive. With reference to Liberia, every one who had been on the coast of Africa must feel the most lively interest in it. During the time he was governor of Gambia he ruled quietly and easily, and the natives made rapid advances. There were amongst them merchants of high standing and ability, some of whom sought admission into his council, but he could not admit them, however desirous he might have been of doing so, because it was contrary to the rules of the colony. He might be allowed to express a slight difference of opinion from Mr. Fuller. He (Col. O'Connor) regretted if, during that gentleman's experience in Sierra Leone, that colony was under the government of such men as he mentioned, but he could point to Governor Hill, and to others who had endeavored to do their best for the welfare of the colony, and the benefit of whose rule was still apparent; and for his own part, however much his power might have fallen short of his will, he had certainly labored honestly and earnestly to govern well.

Mr. Roberts, ex-President of Liberia, expressed his gratification at the deep interest which had been manifested in the little Republic of Liberia. The Consul-General had been pleased to refer to him in a flattering manner, with regard to his connection with that colony. He had resided in Liberia thirty-three years. When he was in the State of Virginia, at the age of twenty years, he felt that if he remained in the United States he could never arrive at that position which white men occupied in that and other countries; therefore he determined to seek employment where by good conduct and energy he might gain that respect which was due to a *man* everywhere. He arrived in Liberia in 1829, and within the present jurisdiction of that colony there were then annually exported no fewer than from thirty thousand to forty thousand slaves, but through the energetic measures adopted by the Republic, with the efficient aid of Her Majesty's officers, the slave trade had been extinguished for six hundred miles along that coast. They had always looked to the British Government and people for assistance and protection, when they were scarcely permitted to look for it elsewhere. Liberia had had many difficulties to encounter. The colony had been formed by a people who had had few advantages for improvement, especially in that which was calculated to fit them for the political management of their own affairs. Under those circumstances they remained under the control

of the American Colonization Society until the year 1847. At that time, a political question having arisen between Liberia and the British Government with regard to commerce, it was necessary that the colony should assert its claims to political independence, which was done in 1847; and he was happy to say the British Government was the first to acknowledge the independence of the colony. Other European Governments followed in that acknowledgment. Since then they had received from Her Majesty's Government the kindest treatment, and everything had been done to assist them by Her Majesty's officers, both naval and military. He had great pleasure in referring to the interest which had been shown in this Republic by Colonel O'Connor, who was ever ready to assist them in their need. He was sure the meeting must have been gratified by the facts which were conveyed by the paper, and also by what had fallen from President Benson and Mr. Fuller, and his Excellency the late Governor of Gambia.

Mr. G. F. Wilson, F. R. S., said one of the speakers had called upon the people of this country to do what they could to advance the interests of the Republic of Liberia. He begged to call attention to a means which the colony itself had just taken to advance its own interests. It had been his duty a few days ago, as a member of a jury, to inspect the products sent from Liberia to the Great Exhibition; and he was sure all who took an interest in that country would be pleased to hear that it had sent a most interesting and valuable collection of its products, extremely well arranged.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary to President Benson, added some remarks upon the present condition and future prospects of Liberia. He said, although they had a comparatively small territory, they had no desire for aggrandizement, except for the purpose of affording means of emigration to their brethren, and civilizing the native tribes of Africa. The geographical position of the country rendered it peculiarly adapted for that work. They had sometimes been obliged to resort to arms for the chastisement of their brethren of the colored race, but there were only two instances in which they had done so; the first was for the suppression of the slave trade, and the second was to chastise them for the barbarous murder of some of the citizens of the Liberian republic. Having referred to the anomalous position which the colony formerly held with regard to the United States, he joined his acknowledgment with those of ex-President Roberts to the British Government as having been the first to recognize the independence of the Liberian Republic, and for the assistance which it had invariably extended to that country, to which, he said, much of its present prosperity was owing.

Captain Close, R. N., said, whilst he had command of the northern division of the naval squadron on the Coast of Africa, amongst other instructions he was especially charged to render every assistance to the Liberian Government whenever they required his services. This was sufficient to prove the great interest which the British Government took in that state. He paid a visit to Liberia while Mr. Benson was President, and he was fortunate enough to be there at the time when the annual inspection of the school children took place in the presence

of the President and government officials. The scene which he then witnessed was most interesting; the assembling of the children to the number of eight hundred or nine hundred, the marching with banners, the hymns sung, and the general proceedings of the day reminding him of similar anniversaries which he had witnessed in his father's schools at Cheltenham. On the outside of the circle of children were assembled a large number of negroes, who had recently been rescued from a slaver by an American vessel, and landed in the free Republic. Great difficulties had been met with in the suppression of the slave traffic, until the Liberian Government had obtained possession of the territory in the vicinity of the Gallinas river. At that time he had pointed out, in his dispatches to the English Government, the great importance of that territory being added to the Republic, and since its acquisition the slave trade had been annihilated, and the cruisers formerly employed there were available for the surveillance of other parts of the coast. With reference to what had fallen from Mr. Fuller as to the character of some of the former governors of the African Colonies, he would say, as regarded Colonel O'Connor, Mr. Hill, and others, they were unquestionably the right men in the right place, and the retirement of the latter gentleman from the governorship of Sierra Leone was, in his opinion, the greatest loss the colony could have sustained.

Mr. ex-President ROBERTS said it might be a matter of surprise how the small Republic of Liberia could do more towards the suppression of the slave trade than the British squadron. The reason, however, was this: the squadron could only capture the vessels at sea when they had a cargo of slaves on board, and for many years the British vessels cruised off the coast without being able to suppress the slave traffic, which was carried on at the establishments in the vicinity of the Gallinas, but as soon as the Republic obtained possession of that territory the slave depots were destroyed, and an end was put to the traffic in human flesh.

Dr. MACGOWAN said, what most excited the surprise and admiration of a thoughtful foreigner in this country was the number and income of institutions which were supported by voluntary contributions—unless that foreigner were of British origin, when he would see in them nothing to which he was unaccustomed. Now Liberia was a monument of this kind, and one on which Britons as well as Americans could look with complacency. About the time that Clarkson and Wilberforce commenced their labors in the West Indies, American philanthropists devised the scheme of African colonization, which aimed both to suppress the execrable slave trade and to promote the manumission of slaves. To the success of this enterprize the British Government lent effective aid, as the Consul-General of Liberia had just informed them. It promptly recognized the claims of the little State to sovereignty, a claim which was disregarded by the United States until the present session of Congress—when the baneful influence of slavery could no longer thwart the philanthropy of American citizens. The recognition of Liberia had passed in the Senate, and was only one of the many noble deeds of the present Chief Magistrate of the United

States. That same dire influence being no longer operative, the right of search had been conceded, and thus a heavy blow struck at the infamous slave traffic, so inimical to manufacturing and commercial interests. It could not, however, receive its fatal blow until France and Spain honestly join in the enterprise. The history of Liberia would throw light on the subject of colonization and self-government. It had been affirmed that the Anglo-Saxon race was the only one fitted for successful colonization and for the free exercise of the franchises, but that those qualities were not distinctive of race was demonstrated by the Africans in Liberia. They saw that piety and intelligence were all that was required for the formation of thrifty colonists and good citizens. This experiment had taught us that civilized man—when not emasculated by statecraft, nor etiolated by priestcraft—was competent for self-government.

Mr. JOHN DILLON said it was not an unusual thing, in discussing the products of a particular country, to exhibit examples of those products. That had been done in a remarkable manner that evening, but it was not alone that they had had exhibited before them samples of the cotton and tobacco of the country, but they had also been shown the *men* of the country, of whom they could judge for themselves. He had listened with surprise to the language which had been addressed to them that evening by the gentlemen of the African race. They had all, no doubt, in their minds some lurking feeling that the negro race was incapable of the same degree of intelligence and excellence as the white race. The example they had had that evening must have dispelled that idea entirely. They had seen and heard men who had expressed their views not only with great truth and force, but with singular grammatical correctness, and even elegance, and in a manner which showed that they themselves fully comprehended and felt what they expressed. He could say, for himself, he should leave that room with a more favorable feeling, and with a stronger predilection towards that injured race than he had when he entered it, and he believed that would be the case with all present.

Mr. DEWEY referred to the earlier efforts of the American Colonization Society, which had resulted in the settlement of this interesting colony of the negro race, making especial allusion to the exertions of Mr. Mills and Dr. Milner—the latter a distinguished minister, and friend of the cause of Africa. At first the efforts of those philanthropic men seemed likely to produce no good results, but they, after much difficulty, had succeeded in reassembling the committee of the Institution at New York, and under their auspices the work of emigration had been carried on with success. He had seen that evening the realization of his hopes respecting that colony, and he begged to express his thanks to the people of this country for the way in which they had befriended this unhappy race in the time of their greatest need.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they would readily accord to Mr. Gerard Ralston their best thanks for the able paper he had read that evening, as well as for having initiated a most interesting discussion upon Africa and Liberia. The American Colonization Society had

been in existence forty years. They knew that for a long time, like all young colonies, Liberia had to fight its way through difficulties, privations, and trials. There was scarcely a flourishing colony of this country which, in its early formation, did not have to go through similar trials; but in the course of time it acquired a position of considerable importance. Liberia was now the point to which a large portion of the colored population of America were looking. He had always said that the African race was capable of civilization, and would ultimately be civilized, but, with the help of Providence, this would be effected by the means of its own children. It would seem that Africa could be won only by Africans themselves. It was a country unsuitable to European constitutions, and there were comparatively few persons who, by adopting habits which enabled them to withstand the effects of the climate, could live for any length of time in that country; but Africa was essentially the country for Africans, and he was convinced the true policy, both of this country and of America, was to encourage as much as possible the emigration of the colored people in America to Africa. He would say, let them find half a dozen Liberias; let the people carry with them all the civilization they had acquired in America, and all their practical knowledge of cotton, sugar, and tobacco; let them go and till the soil of Africa and produce those articles which were so much required in England. We were suffering from a dearth of cotton in this country, which was brought about principally by the failure in the supply of the slave-grown produce of America, owing to the sudden changes which had taken place in the political condition of that country. The enormous demand from this country must be met from some source or other. We might not be able to do this in a day, but it must be done shortly, and it was to our interest to turn our attention to all sources from which a supply of cotton could be obtained, especially to Africa, as being a large natural cotton field. Therefore he said—Encourage this emigration, and plant industrial settlements wherever it was possible, and endeavor to find other districts along the coast which should resemble Liberia in the natural growth of the soil, and in the industrial activity of the inhabitants. He would only further say he had never presided over a meeting with more gratification than he had done that evening, in which they had gained so much information upon Africa, and in which they had had not only specimens of the produce of the country, but also specimens of the men of Africa who were capable of growing it, and who had shown them, by the intelligence and education they had exhibited, to what a degree of perfection, and how much higher in the social scale they would attain if they were afforded the opportunity. In conclusion, he begged to propose that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Gerard Ralston for this very able paper.

The vote of thanks being passed,

Mr Gerard Ralston expressed his acknowledgments to the meeting for the very patient attention with which they had listened to his paper. He could assure them that, as the representative of Liberia, he felt under the deepest obligation to them for the kindness

and courtesy they had shown to the President, the ex-President, and other officials connected with that colony, in their visit that evening.

The paper was illustrated by a collection of the products of Liberia as sent to the International Exhibition. These consisted of specimens of cotton cloth, well manufactured and dyed; of coffee, sugar, raw cotton, palm oil, oil from the kernel of the palm-nut, rice, silk worm cocoons. Swords made by the natives from the iron of the country, with stone anvils and hammers, pouches, leather accoutrements for horses, and a great variety of fibres were also on the table.

Catalogue of Liberian articles at the International Exhibition, London, 1862.

Fibres.

No. 1. Bundle of fibre from the trunk of the bamboo tree. This fibre is taken from the external coating of the tree, and makes the strongest cordage of any material known to the aborigines; they use it for nooses in their snares for taking wild animals of the greatest strength.

No. 2. Bundle of fibre from the leaf of the bamboo tree. This fibre is extensively used by the natives for finer articles manufactured from fibres.

No. 3. Bundle of fibre from the palm tree—the same that produces the nut yielding the palm oil. This fibre is taken from the leaf.

No. 4. Bundle of pine-apple fibre. This fibre is taken from the leaf, which yields a considerable per-centage. Wild pine apples cover extensive fields in Liberia.

No. 5. Bundle of fibre from the plantain tree.

No. 6. Bundles of African hemp. Grows wild near the sea-shore, and may be collected in any quantity.

No. 7. Bag manufactured from fibre No. 1. 8. ditto. No. 2. 9. Necklace (dyed) ditto. No. 2. 10. Caps ditto. No. 2. 11. Satchels ditto. No. 2.

No. 12. Fancy mat.

Timber.

No. 13. Black Gum, grows on high land—from 60 to 70 feet high, about 3 feet across the stump, and may be cut in lengths of 20 feet.

No. 14. Whismore, grows on high land and on low land—varying a little in grain and colour according to the elevation. Grows 40 or 50 feet high, and affords a stock 25 feet long, 2 feet square.

No. 15. Burwood, grows on high land mostly; found in small numbers in swamps. A large tree, 60 to 70 feet high, and from 3 to 4 feet across the stump.

No. 16. Cherry-wood. Grows the same as No. 14.

No. 17. Brimstone, grows tall and straight, like the white pine of North America; not so large, however, in diameter.

No. 18. Box-wood, found on high land. Grows from 25 to 30 feet high, and from 8 to 9 feet across the stump.

No. 19. Cedar, a large tree, very abundant. Grows on swampy land, and produces a stock from 20 to 25 feet, from 12 to 15 inches square.

No 20 Iron-wood, not very abundant, hard and heavy; therefore but little used.

No. 21. Black Oak, very abundant, with large crooked branches.

No. 22. Mahogany, very abundant on the high lands of the interior

Cotton.

No. 23 Liberian Cotton, from native seeds. There are several varieties of cotton produced by the natives of the interior of Liberia, among which is the kidney seed, called by some Brazilian cotton. The natives, 100 or

150 miles in the interior of Liberia, cultivate a considerable quantity of cotton, from which they manufacture many articles for their own use, besides a large number of country cloths, averaging about 2½ lbs. each, which they dispose of in trade to the sea-board tribes. At Monrovia they sell annually about 50,000 of these cloths, and the trade in them is steadily increasing. It is thought that by some instruction in the art of cultivation, and suitable encouragement, these people may be induced to furnish the raw material in any quantity within a few years.

Coffee.

No. 24. Coffee, from light alluvial soil near the sea-coast.

No. 25. Coffee, from stiff clay and gravelly soils of the interior. Coffee is found, in a dwarfish state, growing wild in all parts of Liberia. Some suppose it to be indigenous, others that it was introduced by the Portuguese a few centuries ago. The coffee now being cultivated in Liberia is from plants originally procured from the forest, and is greatly improved by cultivation. From present indications, in a few years the exportation of coffee from Liberia will be very considerable, and its superior flavour will secure for it a corresponding demand at remunerative prices.

No. 26. Dry Coffee berry, unhulled.

Sugar.

No. 27. Sugar. The soil and climate of Liberia are peculiarly well adapted to the growth of sugar cane. In no country, perhaps, does it grow more luxuriantly.

No 28. Syrup. 29. Molasses.

No. 30. Country cloths manufactured by the natives of the interior, as referred to at No. 23.

No. 31. Native Robes, manufactured for the exclusive use of the chiefs of the country

32. Blue cotton yarn, various shades of native dye.

33. White cotton yarn, native spun

34. Liberian quilts.

35. Hammocks, manufactured from the fibre of the bamboo.

36 Rattan basket. This material is very abundant in Liberia.

37 Leather bag, manufactured by the natives from the raw material.

No. 38. Horse halter, ditto. 39. Otter skin pouch, ditto. 40. Leopard pouch, ditto. 41. Gazelle skin pouch, ditto. 42. Mountain deer pouch, ditto. 43. Wild cat pouch, ditto. 44. Tanned monkey skin, ditto. 45. Bullock's skin ornamented with cowries, ditto. 46. Black monkey skin, with white tail, ditto. 47. Fancy morocco belts, ditto. 48. War spears, ditto. 49. Swords, ditto. 50. Hoes, for agricultural use, ditto. 51. Razors, ditto. 52. Knives, with belts, etc., ditto. 53. Knife used by the Kroos for war-purposes, ditto. 54. Bill Hook, agricultural implement, ditto. 55. Native whips, ditto. 56. Native amulets, ditto. 57. Native castanets, ditto. 58. Native charms for the head, ditto. 59. Native musical gourd. 60. Native musical horn, of ivory. 61. Native wooden spoons and ladles, ditto. 62. Native baskets, ditto. 63. Mandingo inkstand, ditto. 64. Earthen pot, ditto. 65. Leather tanned with mangrove bark, ditto. 66. Fanner, used for cleaning rice (Winnowing machine,) ditto. 67 Earthen basin, ditto. 68. Earthen basin water cooler, ditto. 69. Calabashes. 70. Gourd dipper. 71. Native pipes, ditto. 72. Iron ore, abounds in Liberia. 73. Specimens of various Liberian minerals. 74. Arrowroot. 75. Cassava starch. 76. Ginger. 77. Clean rice. 78. Rough, ditto. 79. Cocoa.

Oils.

No. 80 Palm oil. 81. Bleached Palm oil. 82. Palm nuts. 83. Palm kernels. 84. Pea-nut oil. 85. Pea-nuts. 86. Vegetable fruit oil. 87. Palm kernel oil. 88. Cocoa nut oil.

Miscellaneous.

No. 89. Palm bud pickles. 90. Cabbage and turnip pickles. 91. Cranberry, preserved in sugar. 92. African cherry, ditto. 93. Pine apple, ditto. 94. Mango plums, ditto. 95. Assorted fruits, ditto. 96. Roots and leaves used for dyeing yellow. 97. Ditto, blue. 98. Ditto, dark brown. 99 Ditto, light brown. 100 Ditto, for tatooing blue for skin and cloth. 101 for making black ink. 102. Leaves used for setting yellow dye (a mordant) 103 Ditto, blue. 104. Ditto, light brown. 105. Ditto, dark brown. 106. Elephant's tusk. 107 Black dye, extracted from the bark of a forest tree. 108. Camwood, for dyeing. 109 Cotton half hose, Liberian manufacture. 110. Turtleshell comb, ditto. 111. Straw hat, ditto. 112. Gum elastic (India rubber) 113 Mineral from which red ink is made. 114. Eddoe starch 115. Cassada flour. 116. Eddoe flour. 117. Elephant beetles. 118. Silk spider 119. African spice. 120. African bird pepper. 121. Lady's work stand, by J. O. Hynes. 122. Imitation pine apple.

No. 123. Cocoon, taken from a tree called "Bastard Whismore," which grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet. The insect is about 1½ inches long, 1 in circumference.

NOTICES OF LIBERIAN COMMISSIONERS.

These Liberians, highly distinguished at home, are earnestly engaged in making known to their brethren in many places, the advantages opening before them in the new African Republic. The The Commissioners are Rev. Alexander Crummell, Hon. J. D. Johnson, and Rev. Edward W. Blyden. Two of these gentlemen attended the recent session in Washington City, of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they were introduced by the Rev. Bishop Payne, when the following resolutions introduced by Rev. J. M. Browne were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, We have been most happily addressed by our friends and brethren, Hon. J. D. Johnson and Rev. Alexander Crummell of Africa, about that country and our duty to it, and have been most deeply impressed by their able addresses; therefore,

Resolved, That we will do our duty to fatherland as soon and as fast as God in his Providence shall give us our means.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the gentlemen who have so eloquently addressed us, presenting so many facts about the civil and religious condition of Africa.

Resolved, That in the noble act of the United States Senate, in passing a law recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, we see the hand of God in a movement which we regard as ominous of good to our race.

Ex-president Roberts and lady arrived some days ago in New York. President Benson's arrival is soon expected.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1862.

MAINE.

By Rev F. Butler, $170—
Portland—A Friend, Hon. J. B. Brown, each $20; Hon. E. Shepley, Messrs. Dana & Co., each $10, Hon. P. Barney, $6, Hon. Joseph Howard, Jonas H. Perley, Messrs. Deblois & Jackson, H. J. Libby, W. F. Safford, H. J. Robinson, B. Greenough, Joseph E. Noyes, Solomon Myrick, Eben Steele each $5, Oliver Gerrish, H. B. Hart, each $3, S. C. Strout, Charles Davis, J. C. Brooks, J. A. Balkam, Dr. J. T. Dana, J. Maxwell, Cash, Cash, E. Gould, $2 each, C. Staples, A. R. Mitchell, H. C. Barnes, E. Gerry, J. G. Tolford, a Friend, each $1, Miscellaneous, $9..... 155 00
Fryeburg—Mrs Abigail Bradley, Isaiah Warren, each $5, H. C. Buswell, $2, Dr. J. B. Bradley, John Evans, Mrs. E. Hurd, each $1..... 15 00

170 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, $3:—
Plainfield—A Friend, $2, Joseph Johnson, $1..... 3 00

VERMONT.

West Townsend—From Seth S. Arnold "to aid the precious cause of colonization"..... 5 00

CONNECTICUT.

West Hartland—Legacy of Mrs. Loly G. Merrill, deceased, by her execu'r T. E. Williams... 400 00

By Rev. John Orcutt, $157 50:
Stratford—Miss Mary Bronson, $25 in full of life membership, Mrs. Linsley, $2..... 27 00
New Haven—Mrs. Charles A. Ingersoll..... 3 00
Norwalk—Judge Butler, F. St. John Lockwood, John North, C. B. White, each $5, A. C. Beard, Mrs. J. B. Woodbury, W. S. Lockwood, each $3, S. Curtis, $2, A. Mallory, $1.. 32 00
Stamford—John Ferguson, Robert Swartwout, each $10, Dea. Davenport, Geo. Elder, each $5, Mr. Geo. Brown, $3, Dea. Belts, Mr. M. E. Rogers, Mrs. Dea. Davenport, each $2 Mr. Geo. A. Hoyt, $1..... 40 00
Greenwich—Mrs. Sarah Mead, Lyman Mead, Augustus Mead each $10, Rev. Mark Mead, Mrs. Mary E. Mason, Thos. A. Mead, each $5, Zaccheus Mead, $3, Joseph Brush, Oliver Mead, each $2, Edward Mead, Mrs. P. Button, Solomon Mead, each $1, Mrs Mark Mead, 50 cts..... 55 50

$157 50

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. John Orcutt, $62 71.
Newark—Central Pres. Church $30 to constitute their pastor the Rev. C. M. Nickels, D. D. a life member. First Reformed Church, $21 36 in part to constitute their pastor the Rev. E. P. Terhume a life member..... 51 36
Jersey City—Mrs. J. D. Miller.. 5 00
Elizabeth—Miss N. D. Ransey.. 1 00
New Brunswick—Collected in Second Pres. Church..... 5 35

62 71

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Collection in Seventh Pres. Church by the hands of Wm. Ballantyne... 60 00
Miscellaneous..... 834 15

894 15

OHIO.

Xenia—Collection in the Reformed Pres. Church by Rev. R. McCaslin, Pastor..... 5 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT—*Wybridge*, Sam'l Somers..... 3 00
CONNECTICUT—*Meriden*, Hon Walter Booth, to June 1863.. 1 00
MARYLAND—*Baltimore*—Wilson Bohannon, for 1862..... 1 00
OHIO—*Xenia*—J. C. McMullen for 1862..... 1 00

Total Repository.....	6 00
Donations.....	463 21
Legacies.....	400 00
Miscellaneous.....	834 15
Aggregate amount,	$1,703 36